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established adage that science is international in its scope. After all, the results of every scientific investigation become common property, irrespective of the nation which undertakes the work.

My route will be about as follows: At Seattle I will embark on December 8 on the steamer *Pensilvania*, reaching Seward within a week. There I shall take another steamer, the *Dora*, which goes directly to Unalaska. I do not know as yet exactly in what manner I shall travel around the Aleutian islands. At present only three islands are inhabited: Unalaska, Atka and Attu.

But for excavation purposes I must also visit some other islands which are not populated at present, but were so in the past. In the spring of 1910 I expect a Russian naval cruiser to come and take me and my party from the Aleutian islands to the Komandorsky islands, and from there to Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. Kamchatka I intend to study not only along the coast, but also in the interior. In the north I shall try to reach the bay of Baron Korf, and in the south to go as far as Cape Lopatka. Everywhere I shall endeavor to make excavations of old Kamchadal villages. In the spring of 1911 I hope to return to Russia by way of Vladivostock, visiting on the way some of the Kurilian islands.

My party consists of myself and two assistants, one of whom is my wife, who also accompanied me on the Jesup expedition. Mrs. Jochelson will act in the capacity of both physician and somatologist.

In closing I wish to express for myself, as well as for the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, my gratitude to the governmental and scientific institutions of New York and Washington for the assistance and attention shown me while preparing for my journey. The secretary of the interior has kindly granted me, at the request of the Russian embassy, permission to make excavations on American territory. The secretary of the treasury has promised to issue the necessary orders to take me from the eastern to the western Aleutian islands by revenue cutter. The Smithsonian Institution and other scientific bodies have furnished me with many publications, and

maps and also with recommendations, all of which are very valuable to me. The American Museum of Natural History have extended to me their kind hospitality, which I appreciate, and for which I am under obligations to the president and the director of the museum.

WALDEMAR JOCHELSON

ST. PETERSBURG

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE Baltimore meeting of the American Chemical Society was more largely attended than any previous meeting the society has ever held and was unusually enthusiastic from beginning to end.

The local committee had made special arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting chemists, consisting of banquet and smoker, automobile rides, parties and dinners for the attending ladies, and excursions to Annapolis, to the Maryland Steel Company's works, to the various Baltimore breweries, to Sharp & Dohme's works and to various points of interest around the city. In this respect the city of Baltimore kept fully up to its general reputation for hospitality.

Some four hundred and twenty-five chemists were present and attended the various sectional meetings of the society besides the addresses given in general session.

These general addresses have proved a very attractive feature of recent meetings and those delivered at Baltimore before the whole society were:

"The Untilled Field of Chemistry," by A. D. Little.

"The Use and Abuse of the Ionic Theory," by Gilbert N. Lewis.

"The Work of Werner on the Constitution of Inorganic Compounds," by Chas. H. Herty.

"The Future of Agricultural Chemistry," by H. J. Wheeler.

"The Quantitative Study of Organic Reactions," by S. F. Acree.

"The Classification of Carbon Compounds," by Edward Kremers.

"The Efficiency and Deficiencies of the College-trained Chemist when Tested in the Technical Field," by Wm. H. Nichols.

"To what Extent should College Training Confer Practical Efficiency along Technical Lines?" by Louis M. Dennis.

"The Attitude of Technical Institutions to Post-graduate Study," by Wm. McMurtrie.

To these should be added the retiring addresses

of President M. T. Bogert of the American Chemical Society on "The Function of Chemistry in the Conservation of our Natural Resources," and of H. P. Talbot, vice-president of Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Science Teaching as a Career."

Over one hundred and sixty papers were announced and read before the nine different sections into which the meeting was divided. Many of these papers were of far-reaching interest and the sections were fully attended. It is probable that no one of the sections was more enthusiastic than the recently organized Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers, which was in session on four separate days and whose meetings were unusually enthusiastic. The paper of E. G. Bailey, on "Accuracy in Sampling Coal," proved of such great interest to the members that the discussion was allowed to continue for over two hours and the paper of W. H. Walker, describing a new method of quickly finding imperfectly covered spots on tin plate, aroused almost equal discussion and interest among the chemists present.

The Section of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, the Section of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, the Section of Organic Chemistry and the Section of Fertilizer Chemistry having petitioned the council for permission to organize as divisions of the American Chemical Society the following divisions were authorized and have organized and elected officers: Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Division of Organic Chemistry, Division of Fertilizer Chemistry.

CHARLES L. PARSONS,
Secretary

THE THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL MEETING
OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
AND THE MEETING OF SECTION C OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE thirty-ninth general meeting of the American Chemical Society and Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held at the Woman's College in Baltimore from Tuesday, December 29, to Friday, January 1, 1908-9.

On Tuesday morning Section C was organized and this was followed by the opening session of the American Chemical Society. After the general meeting in the afternoon the following addresses were given before the Section of Chemical Education:

The Efficiency and Deficiencies of the College-trained Chemist when Tested in the Technical Field: WILLIAM H. NICHOLS.

To what Extent should College Training Confer Practical Efficiency along Technical Lines: LOUIS M. DENNIS.

The Attitude of Technical Institutions to Post-graduate Study: WILLIAM MCMURTRIE.

This section was well attended and the greater part of the afternoon was spent in the discussion of the papers.

On Tuesday evening a complimentary smoker was given at the Belvedere Hotel by the Baltimore Section of the society. The smoker was preceded by an illustrated lecture on the "Lumiere Process of Color Photography," by William Simon.

On Wednesday afternoon excursions were made through the Naval Academy at Annapolis; through Sharp and Dohme's drug factory, and also the Baltimore breweries.

On Thursday evening a subscription dinner was given at the Belvedere Hotel. This proved to be one of the most pleasant events of the meeting.

On Friday afternoon an excursion was made through the Maryland Steel Works.

On Saturday many of the chemists visited the Bureau of Standards and Geophysical and other laboratories in Washington.

The following addresses were given before the general assembly:

The Function of Chemistry in the Conservation of our Natural Resources: President M. T. BOGERT.

The Untilled Fields of Chemistry: A. D. LITTLE.
The Use and Abuse of the Ionic Theory: GILBERT N. LEWIS.

Science Teaching as a Career: H. P. TALBOT.

The Work of Werner on the Constitution of Inorganic Compounds: CHAS. H. HERTY.

The Future of Agricultural Chemistry: H. J. WHEELER.

The Quantitative Study of Organic Reactions: S. F. ACREE.

The Classification of Carbon Compounds: EDWARD KREMER.

The following papers were reported before the various sections:

AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY

H. J. Wheeler, chairman

Analyses of Milk Products: EDWARD GUDEMAN.

This paper gives comparison of results obtained in the determination of fat, using the standard or official methods and a new method for fat